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100 PER YEAR

Wilson Determined to Force an Issue

Washington, April 14.—President Wilson and his cabinet went over the submarine crisis today and reaffirmed their determination to bring the situation with Germany to an issue. The decision to inform Germany that recent accumulation of evidence of ships destroyed in submarine warfare leads to the inevitable conclusion that her promises to the United States are not being fulfilled remained unchanged. There were repeated indications tonight that the note would be a statement of the American case up to date, without anything in the nature of an ultimatum, and still would leave the way open for Germany to avoid the long feared break in diplomatic relations. It was plain however that it would be intended as the United States government's last word.

HAS U. S. CEASED TO BE SELF-RESPECTING NATION?

Washington, April 10.—Delegates representing every state in the union were in attendance at the opening session today of the eleventh annual convention of the Navy League of the United States. The sessions will continue through Wednesday.

Some of the country's foremost authorities on international law, commerce and military and naval science are on the programme to describe what they believe to be adequate preparedness for national defense.

David Jayne Hill, former ambassador to Germany, denounced the administration's foreign policy as one which had "caused a complete loss of our prestige as a nation, and rendered our government a practically negligible quantity as an international influence."

"The pressing question of the hour," said he, "is, have we as people abandoned the essential policies of a self-respecting nation? Have we ceased to maintain the principle 'all for everyone, and everyone for all'?" Have we become so self-centered, so fond of ease, so fearful of personal danger, so indifferent to the fate of others, so negligent of national duty that we can satisfy ourselves with empty words, and consent to be the passive spectators of our national disgrace? If we have, then we must consent in the future to be the prey and the victims of those who may feel that it is not only safe for them, but that we ourselves will patiently endure it if they completed our infamy by systematic insult and spoliation. More fundamental than any plans for fitting our army and fleets for service is the question: Do we intend to maintain the standards of civic duty set up by our fathers and unflinchingly sustained by them? If we do—and in spite of all the discouragements, I believe we do—then we must firmly resolve, cost what it may, that henceforth no power possessed by this nation shall be spared, not only to defend from hostile invasion every foot of our thousands of miles of sea and land frontiers, but to vindicate the right to personal safety of every law-abiding man, woman and child justly possessed of American citizenship, wherever their legitimate business or the necessity of their situation may require them to be."

WHOLE FAMILY OF SIX BRUTALLY MURDERED: HOUSE SET ON FIRE

Saskatoon, Sask., April 6.—A whole family of six was wiped out in the Wakaw district last night when Prokop Manchur, his wife, brother-in-law, and three children were murdered, the house

burned over their dying bodies, their animals shot down and left to perish in the burning buildings.

The crime was discovered when a neighbor, walking out of his house this morning, saw the still smoking ruins of the Manchur homestead. The alarm was sounded and a number of neighbors gathered, and it was thought that the family had been burned to death during the night.

One by one the bodies were taken from the still smoking ruins and it was found that a wholesale murder had taken place and that every member of the family had been shot down before the homestead was set on fire.

The crime was evidently committed by a madman, in whose hands the rifle, found in the ruins, had evidently been used with terrible effect.

The brother-in-law of the family had been shot a number of times, bullet holes in the scalp and the chest being clearly indicated.

The mounted police of the district have been aroused. The search for the criminal has extended over the whole countryside, it being directed in the district immediately surrounding Wakaw by Constable Day, stationed at that point, while assistants from Yonda and Dara are also searching. The sub-divisional police are aiding in the search for the murderer.

After the murder of the human inhabitants on the homestead was consummated, the miscreant evidently started in on the livestock of the farm, for three head of oxen were found outside the barn shot dead.

Among the buildings burned were two granaries, each containing 1,000 bushels of wheat, two barns, in one of which a horse was shot through the fire, and the other the head of cattle.

No trace of the murderer has been discovered up to the present, and the Mounted Police have little to work on, for the family were known to be quiet and law-abiding. It is felt that the murderer must have been committed by a madman, and the mounted police are conducting their search under that supposition.

Saskatoon, April 7.—Few additional details have come to light regarding the Wakaw murder where six persons met their death and in which a rifle and fire were used to wipe out a whole family by a person or persons as yet unknown. The dead

are: Prokop Manchur, aged 46, Galician; Mary, his wife, aged 43, Galician; Paul, his son, aged 20; Antonia Manchur, son, aged fifteen; Ohio Syroszicka, daughter of Pawlena and grandchild of Manchur; John Mychuk, aged 28, brother-in-law of Mary Manchur.

The crime was committed on section 20, township 43, range 27, twelve miles west of Wakaw, the whole family having been apparently shot and then the house and outbuildings set ablaze.

Bullet wounds have been discovered in the arm of Pawlena Syroszicka, the shot having apparently also penetrated the lung of her baby Olho. The bodies of Prokop Manchur and his wife were so badly burned as to be hardly recognizable and the post-mortem examination has not yet concluded.

Mike Syroszicka, son-in-law of Prokop Manchur, the hundredth member of the family, is held in suspicion by the police, as it is reported that he had some trouble with the deceased some years ago. A coroner's jury has been sworn in and the inquest will be held on Monday.

CIVILIANS INTERNED

London, April 6.—Sir Herbert Samuel, the home secretary, in reply to a question in the house of commons today, said that the number of civilians in British internment camps at present was 32,149. The number released from these camps between October and April 1, he said was 834.

Germans Mistreat Prisoners

London, April 10.—The government committee on the treatment of Germans in British prisoners of war, of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Young is chairman, has reported on conditions in the Wittenberg camp during the typhus epidemic of last year.

The report is based on information from repatriated prisoners, and especially from Maj. Privately, Capt. Vidal and Capt. Lauder, of the Army Medical Corps, who were recently released from Germany. The three officers named are the only survivors of the British doctors sent to the Wittenberg camp by the Germans "to take up," says the report, "the place of duty abandoned by their own medical staff when the presence of typhus manifested itself."

The records of the epidemic kept by the British officers were taken from them before their departure from Germany, but the report gives in detail the condition of the camp and the treatment of prisoners and patients, which the United States ambassador, James W. Gerard, in his report last November, said "was even more unfavorable than I had been led to expect."

According to the released officers, there are 150,000 and sometimes more prisoners in the camp which the committee says "is an enormous population for so restricted an area as 100 acres."

There were no proper heating arrangements, and the men were neither clothed nor shod. Many had neither boots nor socks. There was an insufficient supply of water and soap, and Maj. Priestley says he found the men "as pale as a peculiar gray pallor, and almost unconscious."

The supply of food was also insufficient even in the hospital until supplies arrived from England.

"The only provision for personal cleanliness made for the men," says the report, "was an cup full of soft soap issued in servants of many weeks to a room containing 120." As a consequence men became increasingly verminous, and that condition, coupled with cold and want of proper nourishment, was undoubtedly the principal inducing cause of the epidemic.

The epidemic broke out in December, 1914. "Thereupon," says the report, "the German staff, military and medical, precipitately left the camp and thenceforth until August, 1915, no communication was held between the prisoners and their guards except by means of directions shouted from the guards or officers remaining outside the wire entanglements. All supplies for the men were pushed into the camp over chutes. No medical attention during the whole time was provided by the German staff."

Capt. Lauder reports that what in the bungalows there was normally one mattress for three men, in the improvised hospitals there being no mattresses at all.

"In consequence," he says, "there were many typhus patients scattered over the compounds who were determined not to come into the hospital if they could help it."

In one compound he found 50 hidden cases of typhus during the first month.

The food ration for each patient was half a petit pain (roll) and half a cup of milk per day. The only soup obtainable came from the camp kitchen, and as it was brought in open wooden tubs it was full of dust and dirt.

"In truth," says the committee's report, "the ration was not a ration at all. It was a preference. It was not even possible to give the patients warm water with their milk."

Four British doctors were infected and three died. It was then Maj. Priestley and Captain Vidal went to the hospital to join Captain Lauder, who was down with the typhus. Major

Priestley says that the patients alive with vermin lay so close to one another on the floor that it had to stand straggly leg across them to examine them. There were other conditions that are indecentable. There was difficulty in obtaining sufficient drugs and dressings for a long time and extreme bed sores were common. In several cases the toes or feet became gangrenous. The washing of patients was cut off the question until a supply of soap was obtained from England.

The shortage of necessities was not due to lack of supplies, say the doctors, for on a visit to the town they saw an abundant supply of every requisite.

Dr. Aschenbach, who was in charge of the hospital and who, the committee understood, received the iron cross for combating the epidemic, paid only one visit to the camp, according to the report, and that after some order was evolved.

Sixty deaths occurred among the British, and the victims were buried outside the camp. "When the prisoners found the deceased to bear no marks of burial," says the report, "the jeers with which the coffins were frequently greeted by the inhabitants of Wittenberg, who stood outside the wires and were permitted to insult the dead."

After the middle of April the conditions commenced to improve, and with the arrival of warm weather the cases rapidly decreased and by the middle of May all the British were convalescent. Adequate provision was made to deal with any future outbreaks, improvements being effected, according to the committee, as the result of the visits of Ambassador Gerard and members of his staff.

The committee condemn the retention of Dr. Aschenbach as head of the camp, and as evidence of his attitude cite an incident: When one of his staff reported the request of the British for medical requisites, he firmly refused the request with the words, "Schwein English."

The report continues: "The cruelty of the administration at Wittenberg camp became notorious. Savage dogs were habitually employed to terrorize the prisoners, and flogging with a whip was frequent. Men were struck with little or no provocation and tied to posts with hands above their heads for hours.

Capt. Lauder reported that many of these men went so far as to look on the typhus, with all its horrors, as a godsend. They referred it to the presence of German guards."

AN AWFUL RECORD

Dr. Frederick Lynch, a competent New York authority, who made most careful calculations, writes that "in Belgium, in Poland, in Turkey, in Serbia, it is estimated that a million children have died of starvation or freezing, or, as in Turkey, of immediate butchery. Judge Lindsey, just home, says that half a million babies in Central Europe are starving to death. And, of course, every child of working people in Europe will have to go on half rations for a hundred years because of war debts, and children will have to go to work earlier because the men have all been killed off."

With a short-sightedness that is characteristic of the race most of us have been regarding the war, its effects and ultimate results, from other viewpoints than that of the child. This statement of the case of innocent childhood should give us all thought a new turn and cause us to anathematize the Kaiser even now more earnestly than ever.

The mere thought of a million dead and half a million dying children, all innocent of any crime, and all victims of the power lust of the madman of Germany is enough to curdle the blood in one's veins and still further intensify the determination to carry on the conflict until the author of so frightful an offence against civilization has been fittingly humbled and punished.

And lest we should be tempted to console ourselves with the thought that the sacrifice of these infants is something of the past, it should be remembered that the war is still in progress and that brutalities are becoming worse as the time approaches when the Central Powers and their allies shall find themselves in extremis. A million and a half little ones already dead or dying. What will the record be when the war is at last over?

J. L. WALTERS WAS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

A very optimistic gathering of the cattle breeders of the province assembled in the Palliser, Calgary, on Monday night, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association, which was presided over by President James L. Walters, of Lacombe, and heard most encouraging reports of the activities of the association during the past year, which were presented by Secretary and Managing Director E. L. Richardson. After the reports had been read there were addresses by H. F. Bredt, livestock commissioner of the province of Saskatchewan, and James Jones, an old stockman of this district, and the election of officers, which resulted in the return of a large number of the old officials to office, including President Walters.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President, Peter Talbot, Lacombe.

President, James L. Walters, Lacombe.

First Vice-President, William Sharpe, Lacombe.

Second Vice-President, Thomas Laycock, Calgary.

Directors: Frank Collicott, Calgary; F. P. Huntley, Onion River; W. Latimer, Bowden; S. M. Mace, Pekisko; Roland Ness, De Winton; James Sharpe, Lacombe; Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Calgary; R. Knight, Millarville.

Secretary and managing director, E. L. Richardson, Calgary.

BENTLEY NEWS

On Friday last Thos. Coggins, John Whitesell, and Lyman McPherson of Bentley, went to Edmonton, where on Saturday they enlisted with the "10th Guards" of that place. This makes quite a representation of Bentley boys now in the service of the Empire. E. St. John O'Neill was the first recruit from this part, and has seen several months service at the front with the 31st. John Wm. Grant followed, with the fourth University contingent, last October, and is now at the front. James Millar, son of J. F. Millar, our Creamer boy, is now with the Lacombe boys at that place. Arthur Hansen is with the 66th at Edmonton, and Roy Everden is also with the 66th.

SPAIN HAS FORWARDED PROTEST TO GERMANY

Madrid, via Paris, April 5.—The Spanish government has sent a note to Germany in which protest is made against the torpedoing of the French cross-channel steamer *Sussex* and the death of Spanish subjects as a result, among them Enrique Granados, the composer, and his wife. The note also discusses the navigation rights of neutrals.

GERMAN BANKERS GET COLD FEET

Rome, April 11.—The great bankers of Germany are transferring their reserves to neutral countries, without heeding the losses incurred by the unfavorable exchange rates. These steps are ascribed to the fact that the last war loan was a failure and that the German government will take coercive measures to get money.

British Win Victory on Tigris

London, April 5.—A victory for the British over the Turks on the Tigris below Kut-El-Amara has been reported by General Lake, in command of the British forces there. The Turkish entrenched position at Umm-El-Henna was attacked and carried at five o'clock this morning by the Tigris corps. General Lake telegraphed, and the operations are proceeding satisfactorily.

The capture of Umm-El-Henna, which is on the Tigris, about 20 miles downstream from Kut-El-Amara, is the most important news from this theatre at some time, and is regarded here as giving promise of the early relief of General Townsend's force, which has been besieged in Kut-El-Amara since the first week in December.

Umm-El-Henna is a strong position at an important bend of the river, and is said to be the last serious barrier to the relief of General Townsend, although two or three less strong positions are still to be overcome before Kut-El-Amara is reached.

Next to the Dardanelles expedition, the operations in Mesopotamia have been a subject on which the government has been more criticized than any other, not only on account of the breakdown in the hospital arrangements, but on the question of responsibility for the advance, with insufficient forces, toward Bagdad.

As in the case of the Dardanelles, the critics accused the ministers of home of insisting on the expedition against the advice of the military authorities in India and on the spot. The accusation, however, met with a flat denial from General Townsend, who said that he had been recommended by A. T. Chamberlain, secretary for India in the House of Commons yesterday; Mr. Chamberlain declared that the advance on Bagdad was undertaken on the advice of the commander-in-chief in Mesopotamia.

"THE CIRCUS MAN"

"These Saturday night pictures are simply great," has become the slogan of the patrons of the Rex Theatre, and it will certainly fit next Saturday and Monday's offering, "The Circus Man." Theodore Roberts (who remembers "Doc" in "The Man From Home"), America's foremost character actor, will be seen in a kaleidoscope of life beneath the great white canopy, "The Circus Man," adapted from the famous novel, "The Rose in the Ring," by Geo. Barr McCutcheon.

The picture is one of love and thrills and the charm of circus life. The great white tent-houses a myriad romances. See the scenes which will bring back vividly to your mind those happy boyhood and girlhood days when the circus came to our town.

Some of the scenes: David's romance of the sawdust ring; Bradford threatens to expose David to the police; Bradford returns from prison and vows vengeance; the Circus Man defied his wife.

And it'll be a great treat for the children also; you must bring them along, if not on Saturday night, then on Monday night. We would suggest the latter night for the children on account of the large crowds which attend the Saturday evening shows—there are two of them, at 7.30 and 9 o'clock.

42 GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN DURING PAST MONTH

London, April 6.—French and British aviators brought down 42 German planes on the west front during March, it was officially stated yesterday, in reply to the official German claim issued yesterday that only fourteen German aeroplanes were lost.

The Capture of a U Boat

A British Crew's Fete in Capturing German Submarine

This story of the U' boat that was captured has a Jules Verne air that is the very breath of adventure. It begins: "It was told originally by a German naval prisoner in England to a contributor to the London Saturday Journal, appearing in English in that paper in 1895. The contributor then declares the contribution, by two other prisoners, also members of the same crew. 'I do not pretend to have told the story, but it is true, as far as I can see,' he says, 'but in it is essential this story is the same story as was told to me in an appearance of this U boat was deployed off the south coast of Ireland, and had just sunk a large red-funnelled steamer with a white hand and black (which means we have been here, German). The moment this strike was made the submarine turned for a certain part of the neighboring coast, and was not seen for little less than a week. We were to rest when there was chance or certainty of destroyers in the neighborhood. The German's story of the succeeding events is as follows:

We sat on the sail at the bottom of the bay all that night and well on the next day until the air smelled sour like the sweat of a thousand from their chumashans. It is a fearful feeling that comes over one when the air in a submarine gets like that. One's nerves are on edge, and the mind is filled with thoughts of disease, and small worries are magnified a thousandfold.

If you can appreciate that, and bring yourself to realize that in that apprehensive lot we had become, you will be able to realize the sensation in that submarine when everybody on board heard that the air was rasping like the screech of a thousand birds. At Kiel and in Wilhelmshaven they tell tales in sailors' beer halls, when submarine men come to town, of the fate of those on board; of the English trawlers, for submarines as the fishing boats in the German Ostend train for us, but in a tiny net made of steel mesh, through which no submarine can hope to pass. Such tales had been heard by most of us on that submarine, and the same made an impression upon those of us—it was nearly everybody—whose first expedition against the enemy it was.

Just as he took the first step there came a new sound from above and the torpedo-boat stopped with his leg stretched out as he made the step. The sound was that of a gun being tapped on the hatch with a hammer.

"Fetch the Herr Lieutenant-Captain quickly," shouted the torpedo-boat, excitedly, and the other man obeyed him, and I stayed.

The tapping continued—two single, sharp taps, then a pause, then two more.

Yes, it did sound something like that—Iddy, iddy, iddy, iddy—all the time.

The torpedo-boat became very excited. He made a move as if he would mount the steps leading to the hatch, changed his mind, and then lighter in the direction of the hatch.

That tapping still went on, and it sounded so uncanny that I felt uneasy in my stomach.

Presently the torpedo-boat came back, and the Lieutenant-Captain was with him, and I heard them speaking in English.

The torpedo-boat mounted the steps to the hatch, took off his shoe, and with the heel gave two single taps on the hatch cover, with an interval between them.

As he did so the tapping on the outside stopped, but recommenced a moment afterwards, with a change in the sound.

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The torpedo-boat read it again, and again, and again, and again, and each word time to time into the commanding officer's mind. When he had

concluded his thought he said:

"Pardon me," said the other: "but I am not international."

"Why consider his words?" asked the German, with surprise.

"The following story is going the rounds of the European papers."

"A German submarine crew recently took shelter in a house in Weimar. As they stood gazing reverently on the scene, the German, swelling with pride, remarked to the young widow:

"Look at where our national poet Schiller lived."

"Pardon me," said the other: "but I am not international."

"What do you write for the German press?" asked the other.

"I am a Canadian," said the Dane.

"I am a Canadian," said the German, with surprise.

"Laud is said to be in increasing demand all through the prairie provinces," states the Canadian Pacific.

Commenting, it states: "Canadian Pacific officials state that the business done so far this year indicates that before the end of the year the total demand for that company will be between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000. In January buyers took 43,000 acres at a price of \$14 per acre, the amount which was in Saskatchewan, where the price paid was in the neighborhood of \$14 per acre. In 1915 the Canadian Pacific sold only \$4,000,000 worth of land, about half of this also being in Saskatchewan."

Advancing years are first realized by the change that becomes noticeable in the complexion of the face. It is the same with wrinkles, wrinkles that wrinkles follow. Wrinkles are a natural result of the aging process, and are best removed by proper attention and care.

"USET" is a skin food and wrinkle chaser. It uplifts skin, elasticizes tissues, removes wrinkles, and removes fine lines. The wrinkles caused by excessive slugs and wrinkles to your complexion are easily removed by this product.

For wrinkles, put on two handfuls of USET, until the drug store in Canada are completely stocked, we are filling our orders to meet the demand.

Send us today for trial bottle, sufficient for 12 weeks use. We pay postage to you addressee.

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10 CENTS PER PLUG

finished he added a word of his own. That word was "diver."

There was some excitement in the submarine in the minutes that followed. The German, who had been talking to the crew, and at last told the torpedo-boat to signal on the hatch that we would surrender.

The signal of surrender was made with the heel of the torpedo-boat's shoe, and a reply was tapped out from above.

"Lie to the surface, and remember that when you sink the boat you will go down with it," the torpedo-boat read out.

The Lieutenant-Captain sadly gave the necessary orders, and presently the hatch was closed, and I followed the officers and the torpedo-boat on deck.

There, almost alongside us, was a big destroyer, with his gun trained on us.

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The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

THE NET TIGHTENS ABOUT GERMANY

All reports of warlike activities indicate that we are to expect a tremendous allied offensive to be launched against the enemy on all battle fronts simultaneously, at almost any day—certainly within the next three or four weeks.

The great conference at Paris could have been nothing less than a council of war providing for such a movement. The casual statements made to newspaper correspondents by officers just returned from the front, the veiled hints contained in private letters, the call for more mounted men, the restoration of their horses to the dismounted cavalry all point to one thing—the great spring offensive that did not materialize last year because of inadequate supply of artillery and munitions.

Since the termination of the Austro-German drive against the Russians, a new and greater army that ever before fought for Russia has been created. The force of artillery, with practically inexhaustible supplies of ammunition, has been poured into Russia by every available port throughout the winter. Millions of new rifles have been supplied to the Russians from the factories of their Allies and of neutral nations. Besides this, Russian industry has itself been put on an entirely new footing, and Russian factories have developed a capacity for arms and munitions output that makes Russia, unassisted, almost the equal of the greatest of her adversaries.

A week or more before the German attack on the fortress of Verdun was launched it was predicted that the Germans, after realizing what the French and British might be expected to do this spring, would launch an attack for the purpose of keeping their enemies in a state of anxiety, and engaged, so that they would not be able to prepare their own stroke at the time arranged. This attack was made at Verdun. Had it been successful, as the Germans evidently expected it would be, the plans of the Allies would have been seriously disturbed. Had Verdun been taken, the French and British lines of defence would probably have to be re-made. This realignment could be carried out only by putting forth the greatest efforts, and the operations would be made under almost constant attack here and there by the enemy. This undoubtedly was the German expectation of what would happen—and had it happened, there could be no successful allied drive carried out on the Western front next summer.

The failure of the attack on Verdun, therefore, merely means that the British and French are today in a position where at the pre-arranged moment, and under pre-arranged conditions they will start their first serious offensive, designed to clear Belgium of the enemy and hurl the Entente troops across the Rhine before the coming of next winter seriously interferes with military operations.

In Greece, at Salomika, the Bulgarians, Turks and Germans, evidently realize that they have been successfully blocked. Indeed, persistent reports from usually well-informed Italian quarters indicate that the Bulgarians would now consider themselves mighty lucky to get out of the war with a whole skin. Latest dispatches suggest that the French and the British on this front are launching the preliminaries for grand attack. The Serbians, in Albania, during the past few months have had ample opportunity to be re-armed by the British, French and Italians. They still possess an army sufficiently formidable not to be ignored. At the right moment this army will co-operate with the French and British at Salomika in an offensive that will never end until Serbia has been restored and Bulgaria punished for her treachery.

In Armenia and Persia the Russian armies under the Grand Duke are still sweeping forward unchecked. Even now they are a menace to the lines of communication of the Turks who are fighting the British on the Tigris. At their recent rate of progress, and suitably reinforced—as they

no doubt are being constantly reinforced by way of the Black Sea—they may be expected within a few weeks to cut off the Turkish Mesopotamian army from communication with Constantinople, and early in the summer to threaten Constantinople itself from the south and west.

It is announced that the British relief expedition moving upon Kut-el-Amara has engaged the Turks successfully within twenty miles of that place and hauled them back. This relief expedition must ere this have received adequate reinforcements to enable it to accomplish its purpose. If this purpose should be accomplished just as the Russians cut the enemy's line of communication, the Turkish forces will be forced to retreat, and that would suffice a decisive victory.

To summarize: Spring is already restoring conditions that invite renewed activity by the Italians against the Austrians. The failure of the German offensive against Verdun has utterly prevented the enemy from causing the French and British higher commands to change their plans for the spring offensive. The weather there is rapidly becoming suitable for extensive military operations along the whole front. Every requirement in men, artillery, equipment, and supplies of all kinds has been provided in abundance. The attack when it is made will be irresistible. It will be made, however, only when weather conditions in Russia permit of the general advance of the new Russian armies, which are vastly greater, more efficient and better supplied than any other armies that have ever fought under the Russian flag. In the minor fields of operation, as has just been noted, the preliminaries are progressing so favorably that we have every reason to expect that they will be completed in time for the armies engaged in them to link up and concentrate in their proper spheres in the great crushing movement of the chain of steel and fire that will surround our enemies on all possible fronts. The general situation, therefore, is one that should give the greatest satisfaction, the greatest confidence that the end of this world-wide catastrophe is coming into view.

WHY THEY PROTEST

Bethmann-Hollweg's argument that the contraband blockade of the Allies against Germany is an illegal attempt to save the Germans out, coupled with the frantic efforts Germany has made through the United States and other nations to force the Allies to modify the blockade campaign, have a purpose more important than the impressing of world opinion with the justice of the German submarine campaign.

The world will hardly be able to appreciate the distinction between starving a people into defeat and exterminating them in cold blood, as the Germans tried to do with the Belgians and Serians, and as the Hun ally, Turkey, has been doing with the Armenians. In fact, the starvation plan is, if anything, the more humane, for it gives the victim an opportunity to yield before it is too late, while the shooting down game as played by the Huns frankly contemplates annihilation.

But there is a shrewd suspicion that the war party in Germany is fighting the starvation plan of the Allies for a very special reason. As a government under war conditions is conducted in Germany, the people know little, or nothing of the truth about the war. They are fed up with fiction for the most part. And the war party is fearful as to what might happen if the people learned the truth, as they would the moment food and other necessary supplies began to fail. For, after all, the German people are not fools and fight fanatics, and there is grave danger that if they once became aware of the hopelessness of the cause of the Central Powers they would rise in their might and demand an end to the fighting.

A PLETHORA OF OFFICERS

In a very noble letter written to his father in Ottawa, the Rev. H. J. Latimer, of Maule, Ont., tells that he has joined a Canadian regiment because he believes it a matter of duty to fight for freedom and humanity,

according to the Ottawa Journal. And he has waited for no compensation. He has joined as a private and no false pride; there is self-sacrifice, for an educated refinement in life does sacrifice a good deal when he takes up a soldier's life as one of the rank and file.

But this last self-sacrifice is one that a large number of young Canadians of the well-to-do class ought to be considering. We imagine it is no exaggeration to say that several thousand young Canadians are applicants for commissions as officers (a large proportion of them already trained), more than can be utilized. Several hundred Canadian regiments have been authorized. In Ottawa the commanding officer of a regiment recently authorized has over a hundred applications for commissions. The story is the same in many places. In Winnipeg, says the Telegram, "one of the newest colonels, who is just beginning the very difficult task of raising a new battalion in Winnipeg, which has been repeatedly picked over for desirable men, is of the opinion that there are enough qualified lieutenants in Winnipeg without commissions to fill his battalion and leave a large margin over for another battalion."

A GERMAN WRITES TO GERMANS

To the Editor
Dear Sir.—As a German, I would like to say a few words through your paper to the German people of our Dominion.

I have no doubt that there have been many times when, as a German, I thought that your feelings had been hurt, perhaps by some remarks which have been made, either through the press or by some one who has heard express their feelings of contempt against the Germans.

But when we stop and think of the awful deeds which the German soldiers have committed against the women and children of Belgium, and of their unrighteous methods of warfare, and the murdering of innocent people with Zeppelins and submarines by which they have violated every international law and decency, we can expect anything else?

Is it not human nature to speak out against such diabolical crimes, and we as German citizens must overlook and forbear with those who, in passion, say nasty things against the German people, and yet have made no reference to the Germans in a German country.

We, as a German people, have always been respected until this war broke out. There has now been a bitter feeling created in the hearts of some against the Germans which I expect will take a long time to die out, for all of which we can blame the German army on account of the crimes committed by order of the Kaiser.

Let us, as Germans, so conduct ourselves that we may still, in spite of what Germany may do, retain the respect and good-will of those with whom we may come in contact.

Now, I would like to say a few words to the pro-Germans, if any of them should happen to read this. It is hard to understand how the people of German descent living in Canada, or anywhere else under the British flag and protection, can be in favor of or have any sympathy with Germany in this war, and I fancy that in most cases it is due to ignorance of the causes that brought this war about. The murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, at Sarajevo, by the Serians, could easily have been settled had Germany not interfered. Germany saw in this her chance to provoke war, for which she had been preparing for the last forty years. She had also sent out her spies to spy and find out the condition that the rest of the nations were in, so that as before prepared for war, and she did not want to miss the chance to become a world power. Germany has laid the blame for this war on England. Now, my friend, did not Germany sign a treaty to protect Belgium, and was she not the first party to break that treaty and make light of it, and was not England in honor bound to protect Belgium after signing a treaty that she would? Now,

the fact that England was unprepared ought to be conclusive evidence that she did not seek war with Germany. Why was Germany making such great preparation when no nation was asking a quarrel with her? Now just take a little time and divert your mind of all prejudice. You have enjoyed the blessings of living under British rule. Contrast this with living under the rule of Kaiser's rule. Which would you prefer? No one dares molest you as long as you behave yourself and are willing to work. You can always make a good livelihood and are not overburdened with taxation. Is it honorable on your part to defend Germany in her actions in this war? Think of her crimes against women and children, and the unrighteous methods of warfare. We are an empire to be proud of. It is the best under the sun, and I am proud to belong to the British nation, a nation that has always stood for right and true liberty, and will not stand to see the weak crushed by a stronger power. Now, my friend, England is not fighting against the Germans as a German people, but to break down that ungodly militarism which has honeycombed the German nation, and I think when this war is over that the German people in Germany will thank England for the day when they regain their true liberty which they cannot get as long as they are ruled by the Kaiser.

Now, my friend, just take a calm view of the situation in your quiet moments, and make a study of this question. Let your better self speak to you, and I am sure you will come to the conclusion that Germany is in the wrong.

Yours truly,
F. C. LIERSCH.
Atwood, Ont., March 21st.

WIRELESS FROM THE WEST

An unconfirmed report has reached us that Mr. Wm. O'Neill recently shot the Bishop.

A lone drake requiring a mate can be found in Calkin's Valley.

Fine weather is now the order of the day in the Elkhorn district.

The cherries and apricots are in full bloom.

J. H. Morrison expects shortly to commence harvesting bananas off his fine plantation north of Bentley.

The world is going to yelp: canons have given place to canons, the mitre to nitre, and Saint Peter to Salt Peter.

The Scandinavian dwellers between Rainy Creek and the Medicine are great dancers and balls are often given in those regions.

Frank Johnson pulled off a ball very successfully a short time ago, but he says he will not pull off another until he puts a new floor in his house. The crowd were in great spirits during the whole evening. Alfred was so full of spirits that John and Oscar had to sit on him quite a lot. Several guests took away souvenirs in the shape of black eyes. Old Man Solesborg was "cook of the walk"; anyone disputing his right as boss was summarily fired through the door.

We heard the other day that the McPherson hall, Bentley, had been condemned as unsafe, but hope the report is not correct. We were at a show there recently and were told there was a split in the house, but thought there was probably nothing in it.

We do not know much about the new Easter fashions, but we notice a lot of the ladies around here are quite swell these days.

"Yes," said Tidsworth, "the man who carries out what he undertakes is the undertaker."

Wouldn't it be a good move for temperance reformers to get the price of hogs reduced. The present soaring price of the festive swine tends to a desire for spiritual elevation. A bunch from Rainy Creek took several loads of hogs to Lacombe and forgot to bring back groceries, etc., they had purchased, the excitement of getting so much money made them forgetful.



Blue Ribbon Coffee and Baking Powder

Blue Ribbon perfection has been attained by years of careful study. There is no "just as good." Insist on Blue Ribbon Coffee, Tea, Baking Powder, Spices, Jelly Powders and Extracts. They are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.



Style-Craft for Spring and Summer

Now Showing Our New Line of

Style-Craft

Spring and Summer Styles
and Patterns, in

OVERCOATS,

SUITS AND

TROUSERS



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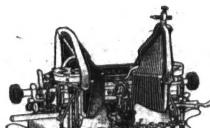
TAILOR

Cleaning :: Pressing
Allan Street, opposite Adelphi Hotel

IT PAYS TO ADVER-

TISE IN THE

LACOMBE GUARDIAN



Reasons Why

The OLIVER Typewriter

Is Superior to all others

7. **Rapid Escapement**—The escapement mechanism is exceedingly simple and positive, and, although it is very rapid, is almost frictionless.

8. **Light, Elastic Key Touch**—The key touch is wonderfully light, elastic, and most pleasing, offering the least resistance to the fingers.

Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

CONCERNING CATTLE LOANS

An interesting memorandum of Mr. R. H. Coats on cattle loans appears in the report just published of the federal commission appointed to consider the cost of living in Canada, see the *Montreal Times*. Mr. Coats visited the South St. Paul stockyards, Minneapolis, to obtain information as to the operation of cattle loaning associations. He interviewed Mr. Flanagan, an officer of the Stockyards National Bank of South St. Paul, which does a large cattle loaning business, and also of the St. Paul's Cattle Loan Company, whose business is confined to lending money on cattle as security. While in St. Paul Mr. Coats learned that the Swift Company in the previous year had sent their solicitor and Mr. Briggs, an officer of the bank and loan company noted above, to Toronto for the purpose of interviewing the managers of the leading Canadian banks and of securing their help in the establishment of cattle loaning associations in western Canada. The Swift company are keenly interested in this form of enterprise, as they believe it to be the best means of encouraging the raising of stock by farmers.

The method of the cattle loaning company is as follows: A farmer applies for a loan to enable him to purchase stockers and feeders. The company looks into his affairs—including his business reputation, general financial standing, buildings, fodder supplies, etc. If these are found satisfactory, sufficient money is advanced to enable him to purchase cattle—not exceeding the number which, in the company's opinion, he is best able to handle. The company secures itself by a chattel mortgage on the cattle, which are branded and handed over to the farmer, the mortgage being registered in the county registry office. As a rule, loans are not made on cattle on the range, but only on farms. The security is considered excellent, even to the full value of the cattle, at the time of purchase, seeing that the animals improve rapidly in value from that moment, and are not as a rule subject to epidemic disease. High rates of interest are therefore possible.

"The loaning company," says Mr. Coats, "having made its loan, disposes of the paper either directly through a bank or through a bill-broker. I found that the United States banks regard this paper favorably. I met several independent bankers who assured me of this, notably Mr. Van Wechten, who is vice-president of the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, the second largest bank in the United States. Minnesota cattle paper is traded in at points as far away as New York, and is as universally sought as 'gold-dust.' The reason is that the paper represents the judgment of specialists, the loaning companies having a staff of cattle experts who examine the cattle, appraise their value, visit the farms, etc. On account of the need for this expert knowledge, only a comparatively few of the banks themselves engage directly in cattle loaning. The Stockyards National Bank of South St. Paul, above mentioned, is an instance to the contrary, the location of the bank and the nature of its general business qualifying it to safely engage in cattle loaning.

"I found both the banks and the packing companies of St. Paul and Chicago very critical of the lack of facilities under our law for carrying on a similar business in Canada. Everyone I saw attributed to this machinery the rapidity with which the farmers of the United States northwest have been able to turn to mixed farming. I do not think the Swifts have any other interest in the matter except that as packers they are anxious to maintain production and are alarmed at the present outlook in the Canadian west.

The Canadian bank act does not allow the banks to lend money on a chattel mortgage except in the case of standing timber and threshed grain and ships (statutes 1913, chapter 9, section 76, subsection 2, and sections 84, 85 and 88). They may take live cattle as goods in warehouses, but this does not apply to goods in the hands of the producers. Accordingly, our banks are stopped from loaning to farmers on cattle as security either directly or indirectly. It

may further be pointed out that they are not engaged in the practice common among banks of the United States of dealing in miscellaneous paper.

"Mr. Carton, the solicitor of the Swift company, stated that he saw no way out of the difficulty except by an amendment of the bank act, which would place cattle in the same category as standing timber and ships, and two letters on the subject have been received from him. Mr. Carton's amendment would not apply to Quebec, where, under the civil code, chattels cannot be mortgaged.

"I might add that while in Toronto I called on Mr. Richardson, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which was one of the banks interviewed by Mr. Carton in 1913. Mr. Richardson is interested in the matter, but is not sanguine as to the feasibility of an amendment to the bank act. He stated that if a cattle loaning company were started in the west the Bank of Nova Scotia would be glad to have it as business. Such a company, however, would not obtain from the bank the same degree of support that similar concerns obtain in the United States. The St. Paul Cattle Loan company, for instance, with a capital of \$100,000 and a reserve of \$100,000, issues loans exceeding \$1,500,000. They are able to do this by the ready acceptance of their paper by the banks. Such would not be possible in Canada. Yet the business is universally admitted to be perfectly sound, so much so that Mr. Van Wechten, whose experience as a country and city banker extends over 25 years, told me that in all that time in handling millions of dollars' worth of cattle paper from all over the country, he had never lost a single dollar."

L. I. D. No. 398

The Council for Local Improvement District 398 met in Aix on Thursday, March 30th. All the members of the Council were present.

The minutes of previous meetings were read and approved.

The Secretary-Treasurer's bond for \$2,000 was approved by the Council and handed over to the Chairman, Mr. Allison.

Several road diversions in the various divisions of the district were arranged and the Department of Public Works are requested to make the necessary surveys. A Government bridge is also asked for over creek between S.W. 30-39-23-4 and S.E. 25-39-4.

The question of storage and marking of the district's tools and implements was discussed, but left over till next meeting for further consideration.

Messrs. Carroll and Weatherill gave verbal report of L.I.D. Convention, to which they were delegates. The report was listened to with marked attention and approval by the Council.

A resolution was passed providing for the borrowing of \$2,000 by the district from the Merchants Bank during the year if necessary, until the current year's taxes are collected.

The following accounts were passed for payment, viz.:

Hudson & Williams, hardware, \$1.25

G. F. Fisher, declarations, \$1.25

Land Titles Office, blue print, \$1.00

Postages, \$12.30.

E. L. Christie, assessment blanks, \$31.75

C.P.R. freight, \$2.11.

L.I.D. Association, annual dues, \$10.00.

Secretary-Treasurer, account salary, \$90.00.

Two delegates to Convention, \$40.00.

Aix Free Press, printing, \$40.25

Merchants Bank, note and interest, \$506.10.

Meeting adjourned.

P. RUSSELL, Sec.-Treas.

Aix, Alta., April 3, 1916.

REV. DR. FRASER
FOR NEW PRINCIPAL

Montreal, April 7.—Rev. Dr. J. Fraser has been recommended by the college board for the principalship of the Montreal Presbyterian College, in succession to the late Principal Scrimger. Dr. Fraser has been occupying the position since the death of the late principal.

DROWNED IN THE RED DEER RIVER

Hewson Anderson, son of Mr. Joseph Anderson, living near the bridge, and a young man of 21, lost his life through drowning in the Red Deer river at the A.C.R. bridge on Monday noon.

The young man was helping to remove timbers that had been used in the construction of a pier during the recent strengthening of the structure of this pier. A line of plank ran across the bridge bents from the shore to near the pier and a plank two feet above the water stretched from the last bent to the pile of gravel beside the pier on which were the timbers being removed. Anderson and McFarlane had just hatched the rope on one timber and given the signal for the team to pull it to the bank. McFarlane turned to get another timber ready while Anderson started to walk across the plank to the bridge bent. The timber on which he was walking, or whether Anderson, with his eyes on the refractory timber, slipped off the plank into the water, can hardly be known, but in either case, Scott, on the bank, hearing his cry, ran across the planks and shifted one plank into the water. It passed within a foot or two of Anderson, but he failed to grasp it, and in a moment he went under the ice which three hours later went farther down the river. The accident happened so quickly and the water was running so fast that there was little chance of rescue. Fifteen minutes more, and the removal of the timbers would have been completed. Search was made for the body by the mounted Police, but it may be some days before it is recovered.

The parents will have sincere sympathy in their sudden and sad loss.—Red Deer Advocate of the 7th inst.

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SUPREME COURT OF CANADA SHOULD BE FINAL

Ottawa, April 6.—In the upper house today Senator Casgrain moved that, in the opinion of the senate, a judgment of the supreme court of Canada, when unanimous, should be final, except in constitutional cases. He reviewed the history of the principles of appeal from the supreme court of Canada to the privy council of England.

He said the abolition of the right to appeal to the privy council had been seriously discussed in Canada before. He read to the senate the opinion of Eugene Lefebvre, K.C., of Montreal, who held that because Canadian judges were capable of passing upon laws made by Canadian legislatures, he thought that the Canadian appeal to the privy council should be restricted if not abolished.

Senator Casgrain said that Australia had done away with the privy council appeal and had made an Australian court the final court of appeal. It was time for Canada to do the same thing, he said.

—

ONTARIO TO GO DRY ON SEPTEMBER 16

Toronto, April 6.—Prohibition will be put into force in Ontario on September 16 next. The referendum on prohibition will be taken on the first Monday in June, 1919. This means the province will be dry from September 16, 1916, until June, 1919.

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NORTH SEA TOO DANGEROUS

London, April 6.—Holland has noted Great Britain that owing to the danger of navigation in the North Sea, the Holland government will be unable to undertake the transport of exchange British and German incapacitated prisoners of war.

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FAWCETT.—At Consort, Alberta, on Thursday, May 6th, 1916, Joseph H. Fawcett, aged 60 years. Deceased was a brother of W. R. Fawcett, of Lacombe.

Production and Thrift

CANADA from her abundance can help supply the Empire's needs, and the time has come for us to shoulder the heavy burden of directing the Empire's affairs has been laid. Gain or no gain the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year—they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that have been placed upon us. I call this to be the true standard to live stock, the world's supply of which must be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be in store for us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue, and Canada will do her duty in helping to bring about the great work!"—HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister of Agriculture.

"MODERN war is made by resources, by money, by food-stuffs, as well as by men and by munitions. While war is our first business, it is the imperative duty of every man in Canada to produce all that he can, and to do his duty with man and woman in the trenches. In order that the resources of the country may not only suffice, but increased, for the great struggle that lies before us. 'Work and Save' is a good motto for war-time."—SIR THOMAS WHITE, Minister of Finance.

THE CALL OF EMPIRE COMES AGAIN IN 1916

TO CANADIAN FARMERS, DAIRYMEN, FRUIT GROWERS, GARDENERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THESE IN PARTICULAR

WHEAT, OATS, HAY,
BEEF, PORK, BACON,
CHEESE, EGGS, BUTTER,

CANNED FRUITS, FRUIT JAMS,
SUGAR, HONEY, WOOL, FLAX FIBRE,
BEANS, PEAS, DRIED VEGETABLES

We must feed ourselves, feed our soldiers, and help feed the Allies. The need is greater in 1916 than it was in 1915. The difficulties are greater, the task is heavier, the need is more urgent, the call to patriotism is louder—therefore be thrifty and produce to the limit.

"THE AGRICULTURAL WAR BOOK FOR 1916" is now in the press. To be had from The Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA 2
THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

On BOONE, Lacombe St.

GLYCERINE AND BARK PREVENT APPENDICITIS

The simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-ka, astonishes Lacombe people. Because Adler-ka acts on BOTH lower and upper bowel, ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. It removes such surprising foul matter that a few doses often relieve or prevent appendicitis. A short treatment helps chronic stomach trouble. The INSTANT, easy action of Adler-ka is astonishing.—A Creighton, druggist.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary

P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 10
Offices Denke Block, Barnett Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—U. E. Reeves, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

The new No. 9 Oliver, the most up to date thing in typewriters, is now on the market. Investigate its merits and you will buy it.

Except in the Bottle No!

You cannot get real Bovril except in the Bovril bottle. Bovril is so strong that it cannot possibly be manufactured in cheap cubes. It takes the beef of a whole bullock to make a dozen bottles of Bovril. Add Bovril to make your cooking more nourishing and to save butchers' bills. But it must be Bovril.

French War Dogs

Sheep Dogs Show Remarkable Intelligence and Are Easily Trained

One of the most interesting of the subsidiary establishents of the French army is that of the French sheep dogs which are trained to be ambulances and patrol dogs. The establishment is quite small, only about twenty-five men, but it has been built up to date by great efforts. The following particulars with which I have been supplied by the courtesy of the French authorities, are, however, of no official character.

These sheep dogs are of five different breeds—“Malinois,” “Grenendael,” “Bar Rouge,” “Beaumont” and “Ardennes.” The last named is said to be the least intelligent. The original idea was that the dogs should be employed in combat, but it was soon discovered that their great intelligence was found possible to use them for taking back messages from advanced parties and returning.

The system of training is said to be rather complicated and has to be begun when the dogs are still very young. The first step is to teach the dogs to learn is implied obedience, and after that it is a question of training them not to fear gun fire, and to bring back messages. When the dogs are trained, these dogs show themselves absolutely fearless under the heaviest fire, and, so far from retreating, run on to the front line, and bark furiously at the circumstances, therefore, their casualty list is small, wounded men being taken to safety.

When employed on ambulance work the dogs perform much the same duties as those of St. Bernards. They are sent to the front line, and when they have found a wounded man they bring some articles of his apparel. A doctor and two orderlies are then detailed to the dog, who carries them to the place where the wounded man is lying. —Boston Transcript.

A Real Asthma Relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has never been advertised by extravagant statements.

His claims are conservative. Indeed, when I last saw him he had no claim to fame.

He is a real relief and permanent benefit when you buy this remedy and you will not have cause for disappointment. It has been a decided relief in many cases where other so-called remedies have utterly failed.

U.S. Glass Bottom Boats

Dr. M. S. English, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived on the Anchor Liner "Camerosia" from Liverpool, declared that he had knowledge of the capture of the British fleet of seventeen German submarines.

Doctor Ingalls told how the crew of one of the English had been sent to death and it had been towed ashore. Doctor Ingalls said he had been allowed to descend into the submarine and had seen the bodies of men who said that they had died by suffocation. He said the admiral had shot all his men and then himself apparently.

Doctor Ingalls added that the British had been using the glass bottom boats with more or less success in scouting for submarines in conjunction with a hydroplane fleet.

The glass bottom boat gives a clear view of the water to a depth of fifty or sixty feet.

May Set Standard for Canada Wool

George T. Willmington, in charge of the sheep and goats division of the federal Department of Agriculture, is in Vancouver to see that wool will shortly have a standard set for it instead of being sold "flat" as was the case all over Canada a little time ago. The object of the development is to standardize the whole of the wool produced in Canada.

He is further of the opinion that instead of the limited production of wool in this country, Canada should care for not only her own wants but have a large quantity to export. He considers there is room for a great increase in the number of sheep.

Messer Cook—Ere Bill, next time you send up a crate of chickens see that they don't get loose. I've spent hours trying to get them off the floor and only been able to find ten.

Orderly—Ugh, Erb, "uh, I only sent you six."

Book Agent (entering governor's office)—Pardon me, sir, Governor (reaching for pardon slip)—Certainly. What did you do?

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the circulatory system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism Scott's Emulsion is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very oil-food that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands where other remedies failed.

Relief Inferior Substitutes.

Profit From The Vacant Lot

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes

Many a lot can be had in a most profitable way without a trifling cost and a little effort. On a lot 50x30 feet we were able to produce a splendid supply of delicious vegetables in fact, so far as we can find, enough for seven almost continuously with much to be preserved for winter use. Once having the lot, it is a simple matter to select from a good seed catalogue a selection of seeds that would suit every need. These were chosen to give a variety of vegetables and made a single package of seed was all that was needed.

"This land, it must be explained, had been used for chicken runs and was rather soiled. Something was advisable to correct this condition and we did so by growing a crop of turnips. The turnips were planted in the fall, turned over, plowed and drag-tilled until fairly easy to work. More of this would have been better, but we did not think it necessary in the day time work.

The Simplified Spelling Society's idea of language was that it should be written as it is spoken. The original idea was that the dogs should be employed in combat, but it was discovered that in their great intelligence it was found possible to use them for taking back messages from advanced parties and returning.

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Women For Farm Work

In an endeavor to overcome the difficulty caused by the scarcity of labor for farm work, the government has decided, says the London Daily News, to inaugurate a campaign to recruit women for the work. The recruiting committee, which has been formed, has had such success in getting men that it is proposed that an appeal be made to women to fill the vacancies.

Every village in the country will be canvassed by committees

and the best women will be

selected to wear a special uniform.

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CLOSER RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND THE OVERSEAS DOMINIONS

PLAN WELDING OF THE EMPIRE AFTER THE WAR

Sir Rider Haggard is Making a World Tour With the Object of Investigating the Opportunities for Empire Building at the Conclusion of the War

Sir Rider Haggard has left England on a trip around the world, with a mission from the Royal Colonial Institute to investigate the chances of empire building after the war. His plan backed by the Institute and its important officials, including Lord Curzon, is to prevent the emigration to foreign countries of the British Empire, and the many Indian Colonies — thus recruiting the population with a sturdy and intelligent class, and holding them within the British Empire. It is the intent of the imperial movement, which seeks the bind together the Mother Country and the overseas dominions into a vast confederation.

While he is one of the interesting literary figures of England, he is also a justice of the peace of his home town in Norfolk and a student of international law. His travels and his experiences — and this qualification led to his choice as commissioner.

He will go first to South Africa, then eastward to the Straits Settlements, Malaya, New Zealand and Australia. He will then travel to Canada next summer or fall, going from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

"I am going to inquire," said Sir Haggard, "into the possibilities of the British empire, with reference to land settlement and employment of ex-service men after the war. It is obvious that there will be a great number of conditions resulting from so great a struggle, a large number of men will be demobilized with their former employers."

"I am going merely to inquire and report and to form my own conclusions from what I see. That, I think, will be the best way to go about it, but on such investigations till the war ends, when there would be great difficulty in dealing with the matter. It would be better to have it in hand, one which cannot be tackled in a hurry. My conclusions will be embodied in my report to the Royal Colonial Institute, and then I will go on the handles of other resources of the empire." Referring to the class of war veterans who go out to replenish the colonial empire, Sir Rider Haggard said: "I have considered as possible emigrants would, of course, taken as a whole, be of the very highest class, soldiers and sailors who have been in the field and shown themselves to possess the best qualities of mankind. Any portion of the colonies should be open to see that these men could be absorbed as an addition to their population, and I am quite sure many parts of the empire would welcome them. There is another thing, which would be that the empire will cease to be so fond of admitting Germans and other foreigners within its gates, and will prefer to stick to Anglo-Saxons."

Must be Agreement

There must be commercial agreement between ourselves, the Dominions and the Colonies, and the main weapon which such an agreement would create — is to arrange to benefit the products of our empire, and to develop our own economies. To a conference designed to form such an agreement Great Britain alone would come with empty hands. She would offer her colonies nothing but the trade of her kinmen and her friends, nothing with which to harm the trade of her enemies. — London Times.

Experts on Marketing Eggs

Good Advice for Farmers and Poultry Breeders on an Important Subject.

Co-operation in marketing eggs and dressed poultry were the subjects before the Poultrymen's convention held at Winnipeg recently. The addresses were practical and many questions were asked and answered.

R. J. Allen, of the Dominion department of agriculture's poultry branch, spoke on co-operation.

He thought local problems should be solved.

The war had opened an opportunity to Canadian poultrymen to get a fair share of the British egg market.

The Canadian egg occupied fourth place on the British market. The order was Danish, Dutch, Irish and Canadian.

Mr. Allen said the Canadian egg should stand second at least. There were causes for the Canadian egg falling down in the export trade. He found in that the products had not been improved to make him anxious to produce a good egg.

The country merchants and egg dealers gave the farmer no extra price for extra quality, and the price which he got for a poor egg was a good one. The farmer usually received trade, and did not know what he really got. Any system which would reduce the cost of marketing would be necessary.

Prof. Baker of the killing stations operated last year by the Saskatchewan department of the farm and grazing commission, generally speaking, the scheme was only begun. Next fall it was hoped to equip a number of freight cars and run them over the lines of the railway.

Mr. Allen said that no province in the Dominion was producing poorer eggs than Manitoba. It was folly to send poor eggs to London in an at-

From Dream to Reality

Aviation No Longer Considered Experimental, but an Actual Factor in Modern Public Service

Aeroplane mail-carrying is now recognized by the United States Postmaster-General, and makers of aeroplanes and balloons are interested in some possible routes. The announced objects of the innovation are the improvement of the service and the development of the art of aviation. One route selected in Southern Massachusetts, from New Bedford across Buzzards Bay, and thence to New Haven, and another to New York. There are routes on Interstate 95 miles. Two routes are allowed for the trip. Thirteen return trips per week are recommended, one on some morning and six weekly trips during the remainder of the year.

The weight limit is 3,000 pounds, and the hours of starting and arriving are specified. — Alaska

there are routes from Valdez to Anchorage, 886 miles, and from Fairbanks to Tanana, 165 miles, three hours. A return trip twice a week is required from Valdez to Kaltag, 381 miles; from Kaltag to Nome, 222 miles, and from Nome to Anchorage, 1,134 miles.

Other routes, set forth with details as to hours and weights, are subject to certain contracts to be awarded, and the lines are open: May and October next.

The definiteness of the departmental demands shows that aviation is no longer regarded as nebulous, experimental or uncertain, but a definite factor in modern public service.

From the vague stage of scientific inquiry, aerial navigation has come in a few years to the status of a governmentally tended by practical men of business. Cost of maintenance and operation is counted with the systems of regulating existing established other services.

Fuel consumption, rates of speed, types of construction, and methods of operation are considered by the most skillful of the experts of governmental tendency.

When the chapel is lighted every evening with a thousand candlesticks, a torch held behind one of the statues shows light through its thickest part.

The chapel of St. Anthony, where the floors

are of solid gold, is the least foggy the air becomes.

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A Palace of Salt

Walls of the Mines of Wieliczka Gifted Like Diamonds

In Galicia seven miles from the ancient city of Cracow around which the warring Poles and Germans are fighting, there is a salt mine which is famous for its salt mine of Wieliczka.

The mine has been actively worked ever since its discovery, about seven years ago.

At the present time the salt mine is

more than a thousand feet.

The mine is the deepest in the world.

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WASH GOODS SEASON

The Wash Goods Season has arrived, and our Department is replete with a great variety of washable fabrics for your choosing

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200 pieces of these world renowned English Prints just arrived, light and dark, plain and fancy, warrented fast colors, 31 inches wide

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A large and varied shipment of washable Ginghams just to hand, including checks, stripes and plain, suitable for all purposes

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Particularly fascinating are the large selection of washable printed fabrics for spring and summer wear, including Printed Muslins, Crepes, Organdies, Per yard.....15c
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White Piques

Always in great demand at this season.

Per yard.....15c, 25c, 30c

Indian Head Suiting

The most satisfactory suiting procurable. 40 inches wide.

Per yard.....25c

White Cotton Voile

For dainty waists, dresses and underwear. 36 inches wide

Per yard.....25c and 45c

Cotton Gabardine

An excellent fabric for white washable suits and dresses. 32 in. wide.

Per yard.....25c

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Lacombe

Dressmaking Dept.
Mrs. Gilmour
in charge
Satisfaction
Guaranteed

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. P. H. Thibaudreau, of Stettler, is visiting friends in Lacombe.

Marguerite Clarke in the "Crusible," Saturday night, April 22nd, at the Rex.

Sergt. Hardy, for some time drill sergeant of the 151st Batt. here, left for Calgary on Saturday evening.

"A Runaway Match" is the title of next Tuesday evening's installment of "The Diamond from the Sky," at the Rex.

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance, kindly meet at the home of Mrs. J. Mc Nab on Tuesday evening, the 18th, from 8 o'clock till 10.

R. H. Inglis is home from attending the instruction school in Calgary. It is his intention to enlist in one of the Battalions now forming in the Province.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 16 for prompt service.

Up to date the Lacombe Patriotic Society has remitted \$5,000 to head office for Alberta. With few exceptions the people of the District have responded cheerfully to the call for funds, and the monthly donations are coming in well.

The well known countenance of our erstwhile fellow townsmen Charles West has been much in evidence in town this week.

T. H. Fawcett has taken over the Rocky Mountain House Guide, vice James D. Skinner, who had enough of the newspaper business for a time

The pianist and cellist of the Russian trio gave their part of the entertainment at the Comet on Thursday evening and did their best to make up for the absence of the violinist who was (alleged) unable to appear.

Mrs. C. M. Chase returned from Edmonton on Saturday last. She had taken her son, Melvin, there to undergo a serious operation on the throat. He is doing as well as can be expected. Dr. Scanlon has the case.

Three auto loads of Lacombe Modern Woodmen visited Blind-Blindman Valley Camp at Bentley on Monday night, the occasion being a large class adoption into the camp under the supervision of Provincial Deputy Ogden C. Johnson. About midnight a banquet was served, and the visiting neighbors report a thoroughly enjoyable time.

James and Thomas Gilmore, grand-children, of Col. J. J. Gregory, and two of Lacombe's best known young men, enlisted last week in the University corps. The two brothers are school teachers, graduates of Lacombe High School. Jack McWilliams and Emery Shillito have also enlisted, the former in the 151st, and the latter in the American Legion.

No. 11 Hard and EGG-O

The best flour in the world is no better than any other unless the Baking Powder is right.

EGG-O Baking Powder is especially suitable for use with Canada's premier product.

EGG-O is uniform and dependable. Its leavening power is the highest. Its purity is guaranteed. It ranks with No. 1 Hard among Canada's best.

Your Grocer will tell you about EGG-O.

"Made in Canada for the Canadian Maid"

THE EGG-O BAKING POWDER CO., LIMITED
HAMILTON, CANADA



**CANADIAN
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**EASTER
EXCURSIONS**

FARE AND ONE-THIRD
for the round trip.

Tickets on sale
APRIL 20-23 (inclusive)
Good returning April 25, 1916

For tickets and information apply
to any C. P. R. Ticket Agent.

R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

TO THE PUBLIC

Beginning on April 1st all meat will be strictly cash at the Lacombe Meat Market; F. C. Cheeseman, Prop. It is necessary that we insist on this, as we have to pay cash for everything we buy in the way of live stock. There will be no exceptions to this rule; all my customers will be treated alike. F. C. Cheeseman.

FARMS WANTED

I will trade my \$5,000 equity in a fully modern 10 roomed house, Calgary, for a quarter section. Owner, 2116 16th St. W., Calgary.

Good responsible man wanted in Lacombe District as agent to secure loans, inspect and appraise property, and show farms to prospective purchasers. Should be good paying connection. Address, People's Loan & Mortgage Co., Limited, 414 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alta.

The transports carrying the and went over to the trenches in 56th and other regiments from the same draft as Jack McNaughton to England, have arrived of Lacombe. The dead hero had safely on the other side. Several only been in France since March of our boys are with the 56th. 15th

Two of Lacombe's popular young couples were married in the Lacombe Agricultural Society on Thursday last, for the purpose of revising the prize list for 1916, will be held in the Masonic Hall, Lacombe, on Saturday evening, April 15, at 8 o'clock. All Directors are requested to be present.

Arthur Deitz, reported killed in O. C. Teare, of Didsbury, was taken over the Lacombe Bakery well known to many of our young people. Deceased has spent several seasons at Gull Lake, and Gilmore's interest on Monday was a great friend with every last. He has with him as associate. He was a member of the Gull Lake Legion. Teare intends keeping the busi-

ness up to a high standard, and will pay particular attention to the bakery and cake department. A new stock of groceries is being placed on the shelves this week, and the store is being thoroughly renovated.

DEATH OF A. M. WOODY

The death occurred on Monday last of Albert Maris Woody, aged 79 years, 5 months, and 21 days. The funeral was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the auspices of the local masons, and the interment took place in the Lacombe cemetery. Deceased was the father of N. N. Woody, of Lacombe, and had other relatives in the district. He had been in poor health for a considerable time.